GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5583
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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Global Monitoring Report 2007 recently released by the World Bank, the prevalence of underweight children due to malnutrition has been on the rise in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan;

(b) if so, whether the UN has set eight millennium development goals for the Member States to achieve the desired result by 2015;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of India`s performance in the areas of eradication of hunger and poverty, combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN)

(a): According to recently released World Bank`s Global Monitoring Report 2007, prevalence of underweight among children younger than five years is between 38 and 51 percent in India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(b).& (c): The Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2000 adopted 8 development goals to achieve the desired results by 2015. The eight goals are as under.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education;

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women;

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality;

MDG 5: Improve maternal health;

MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases;

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability; and

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

(d): Regarding hunger, according to Report of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) entitled, `Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004- 05`, in the rural areas, the percentage of households who reported enough food everyday throughout the year rose from 94.5% in 1993-94 to 97.4% in 2004-05. For urban areas the percentage of households who reported enough food everyday throughout the year increased from 98.1% in 1993-94 to 99.4% in 2004-05.

Based on the NSSO latest large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure (NSS 61st Round), covering the period July 2004 to June 2005, Planning Commission has estimated the poverty ratio in 2004-05 based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data, (in which 30-day recall period has been used for all the items), and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution (in which data for five non- food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses, have been collected using 365-day recall period and 30-day recall period for the remaining items). The poverty estimates in 2004-05 based on URP consumption distribution (27.5 percent) is comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94, (36 percent). The poverty estimates in 2004-05 based on MRP consumption (21.8 percent) is roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000, (26.1 percent).

Under five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 125 deaths per thousand live births in 1988-92 to 98 per thousand live births during the period 1998-2002. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 to 60 per thousand in 2003 and 58 per thousand in 2005. Adult HIV has come down from 0.92 per cent in 2004 to 0.91 per in 2005. Condom use rate has increased from 2.4 per cent in 1992-93 to 5.3 per cent in 2005-06 of the corresponding contraceptive prevalence rate of 40.7 per cent

in 1992-93 to 56.3 per cent in 2005-06. The prevalence and death rates associated with malaria are consistently coming down. The death rate associated with TB has come down from 67 deaths per 100,000 population in 1990 to 30 per 100,000 population in 2004. The proportion of TB patients successfully treated has also risen from 81 per cent in 1996 to 86 per cent in 2005.